

Urban Sanitary District of
BRAMPTON AND WALTON.

Annual Report for 1913.

AREA IN ACRES:

Land, 9,691 acres. Water, 43 acres. Total, 9,734.

			Census, 1911.		1913.
Population	...	...	2,150	...	2,175
Inhabited Houses	...	...	486	...	486
New houses erected during the year	...	...		...	0

RATEABLE VALUE, £13,198. ASSESSABLE VALUE, £11,086.

General District Rate, 2/1.

Poor Rate, 4/2.

Birth Rate, 19·3.

Infantile Mortality, 47·6.

Death Rate from all causes, 12·4.

Death Rate from Epidemic diseases, 0·4.

Death Rate from Phthisis, 0·9.

CHESTERFIELD :

**BRAYSHAW & BATEMAN, LOW PAVEMENT,
1914.**



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Annual Report for 1913.

GENTLEMEN—

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year 1913, on the Health of your District.

The year has been remarkable for the lowest rate of Infantile Mortality since 1906. During the year there was only one new house erected, but as this has not yet been passed by your Surveyor, it will not be included in the total number of houses for 1913.

The District is mainly agricultural and residential.

I estimate the population at the middle of 1913 to have been 2175, and this figure I have taken in calculating the birth and death rates.

Births and Deaths.

During the year there were 42 births, 20 boys and 22 girls, this includes one “inward” transferable birth. Three of these births were illegitimate. The birth-rate works out at 19·3 per thousand, as compared with 20·4, the average for the past ten years.

There were 27 deaths, the same number as in 1912. Fifteen of these were males and 12 females. This is the corrected number and includes 3 “inward” transferable deaths and excludes 2 “outward” transferable deaths. The death rate is 12·4 per thousand.

Two of the deaths occurred in infants under one year of age, one between two and five, four between 5 and 15, two between 15 and 25, four between 25 and 45, three between 45 and 65, two between 60 and 70, and ten over 70 years.

Infantile Mortality.

There were two deaths of Infants under one year :—

- 1 convulsions,
- 1 premature birth.

The Infantile Mortality is 47·6 as compared with 136·3 of 1912, this being the lowest rate of Infantile Mortality since 1900, with the exception of 1906, when the rate was 17. As I have before remarked, where the numbers as in this district are small, the rate may vary very considerably from year to year. The average for the last ten years was 116. Dr. Barwise in his Annual Report includes this district amongst those on the “black list” for Infantile Mortality, but I think that our record for the past year will remove us from that unenviable position. As regards the question of the Adoption of the Notification of Births Act, it would certainly be advisable to adopt it, even though it may not be considered necessary to employ a special nurse to visit each case notified.

Water Supply.

The District is exceptionally well supplied in this respect. The number of houses supplied by a public water supply (*i.e.* The Chesterfield Gas and Water Board), is 248. Four samples of water were

examined by the County Analyst, in one case the water was from a well, which was found to be contaminated and should "be regarded with suspicion". The user was notified and the use of the well discontinued. In another case the water was from a small reservoir which required cleaning out, in this case the owner has decided to connect on to the public water supply.

I inspected the Cutthorpe side of the gathering ground of the Chesterfield Gas and Water Board. There was one stream which runs from the main road at Cutthorpe through the wood and finally enters the dam above the newly-erected pumping station. This stream is liable to pollution at several points in its course, and indeed it mainly consists of surface water off the road. I pointed this out to the Engineer of the Water Board, who decided to pipe the stream to a point below the pumping station and in this way do away with the whole difficulty.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The Sewerage at Cutthorpe Schools has at last been satisfactorily accomplished by continuing the main sewer upwards, the only thing which remains to be done is the erection of the water-closets at the school, which work I understand is now in hand.

I received a report of the existence of a nuisance at some houses in Dog Hole Lane. This was caused by the accumulation in an unnecessary sump of sewage. This sump was part of the original plan for these houses

but the sewage is now conveyed to a sump some distance further away. It was recommended that this original sump should be done away with and that the drain should be made continuous.

When I inspected the sewage farm at Holymoorside I found it in an unsatisfactory condition. Some of the beds were grown over, and the sluices not in working order. This has been remedied to some extent but more attention must be paid to this, and a little time spent at regular intervals in attending to the sewage farm, will prevent a large outlay at a future date.

There are 414 houses with privy middens, 53 with water closets, 19 with pail closets. Four houses have been converted to w.c's.

A Committee of your Council met at Brookside to consider the question of the sewage of the existing houses and any new houses which may be erected there. It was decided to leave the matter over for the present.

Scavenging.

The whole district is being effectively scavenged. In three wards the work is done by contract and in the fourth by the men employed by your Council. In those houses where water closets are existing, I think it would be advisable to ask the occupiers to provide a moveable covered ash-bin, as it would so facilitate the work of the scavengers.

Sanitary Inspection of the District.

Appended to this Report is your Inspector's Report and the table showing the number of inspections

made, notices served, premises visited, defects discovered, and the action taken in regard to these.

There are no offensive trades carried on in the district, nor are there any lodging-houses.

Schools.

During the year an epidemic of diphtheria occurred in Holymoorside ; it was considered advisable to close the school for a fortnight. In January there was a slight outbreak of chicken-pox amongst children attending Wigley School. The Walton School was closed from the 30th September to 13th October, owing to an epidemic of measles ; 75 per cent. of the children attending the school were effected. There were no fatal cases.

As Medical Inspector of Schools for the district, I have examined '90 children, 54 entrants and 36 leavers and 17 special cases. The defects found were :

Verminous	...	...	2
Defective Vision	...	...	12
Defective Hearing	...	...	1
Tonsils and Adenoids...	...	...	8
Deformities	...	...	2
Mental Condition dull	..	..	1

Milk Supply.

The number of registered cow-keepers is the same as last year, *i.e.* 49. There is a slight improvement in the condition of some of the cow-sheds, but much remains to be done yet before they come near the ideal. The number of inspections made during the year was 111.

It will take many years of patient training to convince, not only the dairyman, but also the general public of the immense importance of a pure milk supply. Every additional restriction put on the cow-keeper and every method or safeguard used to help the purification of the milk supply, of necessity adds to the cost of production, and the general public ought to be taught that it is better to pay a slightly higher price for milk so as to ensure its purity.

My suggestion regarding an annual parade of milk-carts resolved itself into prizes being given at Holymoorside Show for the best turn-out of milk cart, cans, &c. I am sorry to say that the entries for this were very small ; if the number was small, the quality certainly was good, as those carts which were shown, were each one a credit to their owners and the district. It is to be hoped that future years will produce a keener competition amongst the milk-sellers, so that the Brampton and Walton milk carts will be known for their cleanliness and general smartness.

I think it would also be a helpful plan, if those actually engaged in tending the cows and milking them, could be got together and given a short dissertation on the importance of a pure milk supply, and a few simple methods of helping towards that end.

Slaughter Houses.

There are five licensed slaughterhouses. Twenty-five visits were paid to these. Two slight defects were found and these were immediately put right on the

owners being notified. All the carcasses examined were found to be in good condition.

Housing.

Under this heading there is a fairly satisfactory condition of affairs. There is a sufficiency of houses and on the whole they are in a good state. There are no cases of overcrowding.

Work done under Housing and Town Planning Act, 1909.

No. of Houses inspected.	Defects found.	Nature of defects.	No. of houses unfit.	Representations made to local Authority.	Closing Orders made.	Defects remedied
36	13	various.	1	1	0	12

Factories and Workshops.

There are 17 on the register, 1 bakehouse, 1 laundry, clay-pits, quarries and joiners' shops. In the case of the laundry some minor defects were found which were attended to on notice being given. One blacksmith's shop required lime-washing.

Infectious Diseases.

Number of cases notified :—

Diphtheria	...	...	...	21
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	1
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	7
Other forms of Tuberculosis	...	...	...	3

The cases of diphtheria occurred in Holymoorside district. At first I suspected that milk was the cause of the epidemic but on investigating this it proved negative. Swabs were then taken of all the children and teachers in one department of the school, and one child was found to be suffering from a nasal discharge, which

proved to be diphtheritic. This was, I believe, the cause of the outbreak. The school was closed for a fortnight and disinfected before re-opening. All pens and pencils were kept in disinfectant. In every case a bacteriological examination was made of the child suffering from the disease, and also all other children in the house, before they were declared free from infection. Only one case terminated fatally. Diphtheria anti-toxin was used freely, not only as a curative agent but as a prophylactic.

Disinfection was carried out in every case of infectious disease, and where necessary, bedding and clothing were disinfected at the steam disinfector.

Formalin was used in each case as the method for disinfection.

The County Council supply outfits for bacteriological examination in cases of suspected diphtheria, typhoid and tuberculosis. The number of examinations made at the County Laboratory for the District was as follows :—

		POSITIVE.	NEGATIVE.
Diphtheria	...	23	66
Enteric Fever	...	1	—
Phthisis	...	3	8
Miscellaneous	...	1	2
		—	—
		28	76
		—	—

Tuberculosis.

The number of cases notified was 10 ; seven of them being pulmonary tuberculosis, two tuberculosis of

bones, and one of the skin. There are at present twelve cases of tuberculosis resident in the district, five of these are under treatment at the Tuberculosis Dispensary, one institutional treatment, the rest are being treated privately.

The nurse, appointed by the County Council and regarding whom arrangements were made, has visited regularly the cases of tuberculosis, and instructed the patients as to disposal of sputum and general precautions to be taken, and advice as regards their health. Each case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is supplied with a sputum flask. Two deaths occurred from tuberculosis, which gives a death rate of $\cdot 9$. In these cases disinfection of the houses was done, and the bedding, etc., was also disinfected. The number of visits paid by the Nurse to these cases was 43.

Further sanitary requirements are :—

- (a) Further conversions of Privy-middens.
- (b) Adoption of Notification of Births Act.
- (c) Further improvements in Cow-houses.

The vital statistics of the District are given in the accompanying Tables (I to IV). Your Inspector's Report, with summary of work done, is also appended.

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

R. A. McCREA.

INSPECTOR OF NUISANCES REPORT, 1913.

Gentlemen,

There have been no new houses certified during the year, but one is nearing completion.

The number of Milk-sellers on the register is 49.

The number of shelters in the district at the present time (which have been supplied by the County Council) is 2, one of which is unoccupied, the patient having died.

The place has been disinfected and ready for further use.

The following is a summary of inspections made during the year :—

Works in course of progress	...	84
Slaughterhouses		25
Workshops		7
Infectious diseases (first visits)	...	20
" " disinfected	...	19
Public Schools		5
Samples of Water		4
Dairy and Cowsheds		111
Other inspections		237
		512

I am,

Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. NICHOLLS.

February 25, 1914.

TABLE I.—Vital Statistics of the Brampton and Walton District during 1913, and previous years.

YEAR	Population estimated to middle of each Year.	BIRTHS			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the District.	of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age		At all ages.	
			Number	Rate					Number	Rate per 1,000 Net Births.		Number
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	3020	76		25.1	27	8.9	0	0	7	92	27	89
1909	3070	57		18.5	45	14.6	0	1	4	70	46	14.9
1910	3130	57		18.2	32	10.2	0	0	6	105	32	10.2
1911	2125	45		21.1	27	12.7	1	1	6	133.3	27	12.7
1912	2150	44		20.4	24	11.1	0	2	6	136.3	26	12.0
1913	2175	41	42	19.3	26	11.9	2	3	2	47.6	27	12.4

Area of the District in acres (land and water), 9,734. Total population at all ages, 2,175.

Number of inhabited houses, 486. Average number of persons per house, 4.4.

TABLE II.

**Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1913
in the Brampton and Walton Urban District.**

	At all ages.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup . .	21	1	18	2	...	...
Scarlet fever	1	...	1	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	7	...	1	...	5	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3	...	1	2	...	...
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	32	1	21	4	5	1
	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total cases removed to hospital—0.

Isolation Hospital—Penmore Hospital, Hasland, Chesterfield.

TABLE III.

**Causes of and ages at Death during the year 1913, in
the Brampton and Walton Urban District.**

		All ages.	Under 1 year.	2 and under 5 years.	5 and under 15 years.	15 and under 25 years.	25 and under 45 years.	45 and under 65 years.	65 and upwards.
All causes—Certified	...	26	1	1	4	2	4	3	12
Uncertified	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria and Croup	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)	...	2	..	...	...	1	1	...	...
Tuberculous Meningitis	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cancer (malignant disease)	...	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	2
Organic Heart Disease	...	9	...	...	2	1	1	1	4
Bronchitis	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Appendicitis and Typhlitis	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nephritis and Bright's Disease...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Congenital Debility and Malformation including Premature Birth	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Violent Deaths (excluding suicide)	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Other Defined Diseases	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	3
		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals		27	2	1	4	2	3	3	12

TABLE IV.

**Infant Mortality during the year 1913, in the Brampton
and Walton Urban District.**

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under
1 Year of Age.

		Under 1 week.	Total under 4 weeks.	6 months and under 9 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes --					
Certified	...	1	1	...	} 2
Uncertified	...	...	...	1	
Convulsions	...	...	...	1	
Premature birth	...	1	...	...	...
		—	—	—	—
Totals		1	1	1	2
		—	—	—	—

Nett Births in the year—legitimate ... 39

„ „ —illegitimate ... 3

Nett Deaths in the year of legitimate infants ... 2

„ „ illegitimate infants ... 0

Annual Report of Sanitary Inspector for Brampton and Walton Sanitary District, 1913.

Name of Inspector ... WILLIAM JOHN NICHOLLS.

Area of District, 9,734 acres
Estimated No. of Houses, 486 New Houses erected 1913, nil.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING—

No. of Houses inspected under Section 17.	Number repaired without Closing Order.
36	13

DRAINAGE—

	Number of Informal Notices served by Sanitary Inspector.	Number of Nuisances abated with or without Notice.
No Disconnection of Waste Pipe	...	1
Defective Traps, Inlets and Drains	...	5

CLOSETS AND ASHPITS—

Insanitary Privies, Pail Closets & Ashpits	5	5
Conversion of Privies into W.C.'s	...	4

OTHER DEFECTS—

Paving of Courts and Yards	...	1	1
Eave-Spouts and Down-Spouts	...	1	1
Totals	...	16	17

	Number on Register.	Inspections made.	Notices served.	Nuisances abated with or without notices.
Dairies, Cowsheds, and Milkshops	49	111	2	2
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...
Slaughterhouses	...	25	...	...
Totals	...	136	2	2

Infected Rooms Disinfected, 19 ; method, Formaldehyde.

Samples submitted for examination : Water, 4.

Other action taken : Printed Instructions and Disinfectants supplied.

Signed, W. J. NICHOLLS